

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## CALLES HELPS MEXICO BY HIS ECONOMY RULE

President Continues to Announce Drastic Slashes in Department Costs

## CUTS DON'T EXTEND TO RURAL SCHOOLS

Back Wages, in Installments, Given Teachers—Famous Guard Dismissed

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 28 (Special Correspondence)—In keeping with the thoroughgoing reforms inaugurated at the beginning of his administration, President Calles continues to announce new economies in various departments of the government.

The American Ambassador, James Rockwell Sheppard, who returned to Mexico last week, said that he was greatly impressed with the Government's program of economies, and that he had every confidence in President Calles' sincerity and ability to keep the country's expenditures within the revenues.

Señor Calles began his economy campaign with the administrative departments, including the secretariat of his own office. Several thousand federal employees were let out of the various ministries, and the salaries of high officials reduced. Allowances for government automobiles were cut down—in one case, from 32 machines to 2, and hereafter the gasoline and upkeep are to be charged to the user.

Famous Guard Disbanded

The Chapultepec Guard, a picturesque bodyguard of the Chief Executive costing \$250,000 a year, has been disbanded, as have most of the bands which formerly played in Mexico City parks on Sunday mornings.

Appropriations for the faculties of the National University of Mexico, the graduate school, the superior normal school and the faculty of philosophy and letters, were disallowed for the year 1925 in order to enable the Government to balance its budget while concentrating all available resources on the problem of rural education. The rural communities will be asked to bear much of the expense of erecting the 3000 rural school buildings with which the administration plans to begin the work of incorporating the Indians into civilized life. On the other hand, the Government has paid several installments on the arrears of wages due the school teachers.

As a result of the reorganization of the National Railways of Mexico, which have been operated by the Government "at a heavy loss since 1914," the Administration hoped to save not less than \$15,000,000 a year, which will be devoted to purchases of new material and payment of interest on the railway bonds.

### Salaries Delated

Plans of Mariano Cabrera, the new Director General, call for the dismissal of thousands of surplus employees, the deflation of salaries of high officials, the cutting down of the operating personnel, the reduction of contracts of the purchasing and construction departments and an investigation into the reasons why the system has not been able to obtain sufficient fuel oil for operating needs from the wells of the Federal Zone along the Panuco River. Military and other passes already have been suppressed by order of President Calles.

The army, which always has claimed disproportionately large percentage of the Mexican budget, is coming in for radical reforms. By weeding out incompetents, the army strength has been reduced from 70,000 to 15,000 men.

The great difficulty has been self-appointed generals with little military ability, but a great aptitude for making trouble. President Calles has 250 generals, colonels and majors, as well as 275 officers of lower rank, dropped from the payroll. A new system of inspection has been introduced by the Secretary of War for the purpose of preventing waste.

### Question of Attachés

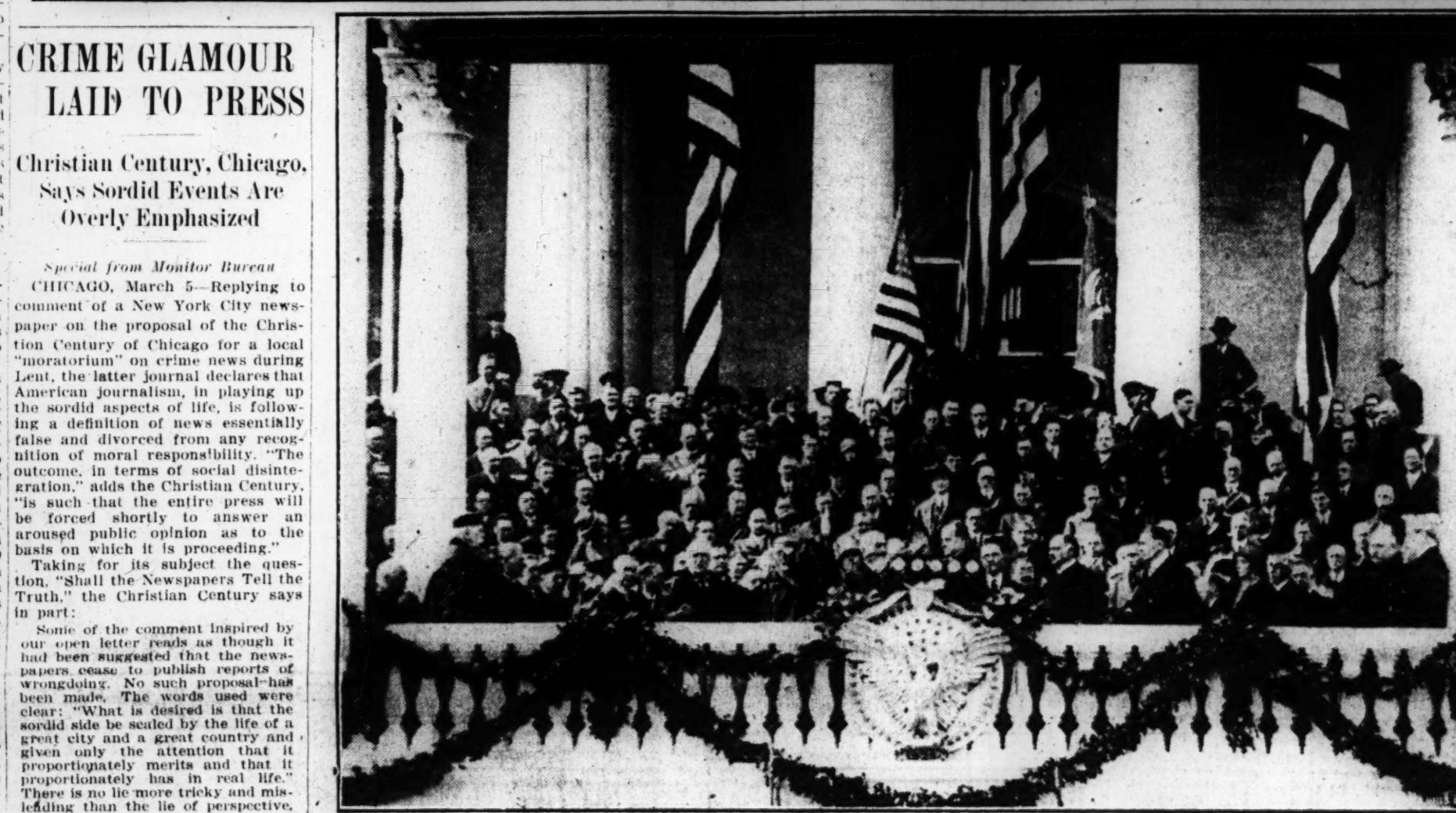
A decree has just been issued to the effect that no more military attachés will be appointed for the present. Attaché now on duty with Mexican embassies and legations have been instructed by cable to submit a report on their work by March 25, with a view to recalling such as do not display competence for the position. On investigation, the President learned that only two countries—Japan and the United States—mainly because Mexico has attached in every important country except Japan and the United States.

Business and diplomatic circles are convinced that if the present economies are maintained, President Calles will be able to make good his claim that Mexico can live within its resources. The budget estimates issued by the Treasury Department last month showed an authorized expenditure for 1925 of \$263,399,699 pesos (\$143,000,000) including an item of \$149,673 pesos (\$42,000,000) for service of the public debt in accordance with the Lammot-De la Huerta agreement of 1922. The budget get estimated the income for the year conservatively at \$290,000,000 pesos (\$145,000,000).

The President has announced definitely that he is not in the market for a new load, but intends to meet all expenses and debt payments out of the ordinary revenues. As the federal revenues are at present three times what they were during the time of Porfirio Diaz, when the credit of Mexico was at its peak, there would appear to be no reason why the budget cannot be balanced in fact as well as on paper.



Inaugural Scenes at Washington When Calvin Coolidge Took the Oath as President



## CRIME GLAMOUR LAID TO PRESS

Christian Century, Chicago, Says Sordid Events Are Overly Emphasized

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, March 5—Replying to comment of a New York City newspaper on the proposal of the Christian Century of Chicago for a local "moratorium" on crime news during Lent, the latter journal declares that American journalism, in playing up the sordid aspects of life, is following a definition of news essentially false and divorced from any recognition of moral responsibility. "The outcome, in terms of social disintegration," adds the Christian Century, "is such that the entire press will be forced shortly to answer an aroused public opinion as to the basis on which it is proceeding."

Taking for its subject the question, "Shall the Newspapers Tell the Truth?" the Christian Century says in part:

Some of the comment inspired by our open letter reads as though it had been suggested that the newspapers cease to publish reports of wrongdoing. No such proposal—body and soul—has ever been made, unless ours, clear. What is desired is that the sordid side be sealed by the life of a great city and a great country and given only the attention which it deserves. It is not done by means of sensational treatment, it may be done by the truth.

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complete British isolation from European entanglements. The third which claims to have a cabinet majority and is attributed to the Earl of Balfour would add Italy and Germany to the pact, thereby avoiding the dangers referred to by Lord Grey. They are all expected to figure in the foreign policy debate in the House of Commons tonight.

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Lowell Institute: First free public lecture in series on "Idealism and Realism in Politics," by Prof. William G. Adams of the University of Calif., English Huntington Avenue, 8:30. Boyston Street.

Public mass meeting in observance of "Citizenship Foundation Day" at the Harvard Square, with Boston Massacre commemoration—Ruggles Hall, Roxbury, 7:30.

First Baptist Church: Gold medal contest on interest of prohibition enforcement, Commonwealth Avenue and Clarendon Street, 8.

University Lecture: Lecture on "The Man Way" by Prof. Solon I. Bailey of Harvard Observatory; Normal Art School, 7:30.

Wellington College: Lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, member of the Board of Lecturers of The Tabernacle Church, First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., Billings Hall, 8.

Harvard Union Concert by the university instrumental clubs, Harvard Union, 8:15.

Faithful Platford School: Recital by students of the preparatory course, 30 Huntington Avenue, 8.

Boston City Club: Recital by Harold Shatto, director of Harvard College, sponsored on "Topics of the Sun, Moon, and Stars," 8.

School of Expression: Lecture-read-

ing, "Vanishing Types of Negro Life," by Miss Edith W. Moses of Wellesley College, Pierrepont Building, Copley Square, 8:15.

Theaters

Copley—The Archibalds, 8:15.

Keith's—The Sun, 8:15.

Keith's—Vaucluse, 8.

Park—Frank Craven, in "New Broads," Park, 8:15.

Whitney—Beggar on Horseback, 8:15.

Photoplay

Henway—The Thundering Herd, 8.

WGL Ann. Radio and Research Corp., Medford, Mass. (200 Meters)

8:30 p.m.—Lecture given by the International Blue Students Ass'n, WNAE, Shepard Store, Boston, Mass., 280 Brattle Street.

8 p.m.—Box Scout—Hour-long, 6:30 p.m.—Musical from Lester's, 8:30 p.m.—Musical from State Ballroom orchestra, 10—Organ recital from Boston City Club, 8.

WHAZ, 101.5—Westinghouse Philharmonic trio, 8—Brunswick Orchestra, 11:30—Don Pasquay, 8:30.

WEEL, Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Boston, Mass., 475.9 Meters, 8:30.

6:30 p.m.—Boston Club, 7:15—Talk by William E. Mullin, 7:25—Program arranged by the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, 8:30 p.m.—Music, 8—New York program, 8:30—Musical, 9—Awaken-Kent program, 10—Musical.

TOMORROW'S LECTURES

Free public illustrated lecture, "Two Great Masters of Art," by Prof. Oskar Hagen of the University of Göttingen, Germany, Art Museum, Harvard University, 4:30.

Marchioness, Countess of Women, Mrs. Alice Dyer, pianist and actress, 8:30 p.m.—Talk on "How Women Promote a Program of Road Safety," by Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, Hotel Westminster, 12:30.

Morgan Memorial: Pageant, "Morgan's Labor Found," opening, 8:30 p.m.—Service in honor of Henry Morgan, afternoon.

American Institute of Banking, Boston luncheon talk on "Equitable Ownership of Real Estate," Pilgrim Hall, 5:30.

President's Club: Luncheon, Hotel Vendome, Boston Eastern Star Women's Club, 12:30 p.m.—Talk on "Women's City Club: Luncheon in honor of Miss Jessie Smith, who will speak on project to establish reconstruction farms in Russia.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30. Radio

WNAE: Shepard Store, Boston, Mass., (200.3 Meters)

10:30 a.m.—Bible readings, the Rev. C. L. Page, associate secretary, Boston Baptist City Mission Society, Boston Club, 10 a.m.—Talk by Jean Sergeant Martha Lee, 12:15 p. m.—Noon service from King's Chapel, 1—Shepard Concert Orchestra, 4—Concerts, 8:30 p.m.—College Musical Club, 8:30.

WEEL, Edison Elec. Ill. Co., Boston, Mass., 475.9 Meters, 8:30.

2 p.m.—Happy Hawkins and His Orchestra

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Unsettled, probably rain tonight and Friday; colder Friday; strong northeast wind.

New England: Unsettled tonight, probably rain on coast and snow in interior; north winds Friday; strong northeast winds.

Official Temperatures

6 a.m. Standard time (east meridian)	7 a.m. Memphis	8 a.m. Atlanta	9 a.m. Montreal	10 a.m. Boston	11 a.m. Nantucket	12 noon. New York	1 p.m. Philadelphia	2 p.m. Pittsburgh	3 p.m. Portland, Me.	4 p.m. Portland, Ore.	5 p.m. San Francisco	6 p.m. Los Angeles
Albany	42	43	40	40	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Atlanta City	40	40	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Boston	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Buffalo	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Calgary	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Charleston	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Chicago	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Detroit	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Des Moines	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Eastport	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Aspinwall	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Hatters	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Hicksville	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Helena	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Kansas City	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Los Angeles	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:58 p.m., Friday 8:16 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 8:10 p.m.

GUESTS OF UNITARIAN CLUB

The Rev. R. Nicol Cross of Rosslyn Hill Chapel, Hampstead, London, and the Rev. Lawrence Redfern, Ullet Road Church, Liverpool, members of the British delegation to the centenary celebration of the American Unitarian Association, will be the guests of the Unitarian Club of Boston at a dinner in the Hotel Somerset, on March 18.

THE  
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE  
MONITOR

Founded 1896 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and  
holidays, by The Christian Science Pub-  
lishing Co., 101 Falmouth Street,  
Boston, Mass. Subscriptions \$1 per year,  
payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:  
One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50;  
single numbers, \$2.25; one month, 75c;  
single copies, 15 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered as second-class matter at the  
Post Office at Boston, Mass., under the  
Acceptance for mailing at a special rate  
of postage provided for in section 1102,  
Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July  
21, 1918.

## CRIME GLAMOUR LAID TO PRESS

(Continued from Page 1)

Hamilton reported. After 2½ years of systematic teaching, results can be seen in the better class of newspaper clippings there being to bulletin board and classroom. They are gaining an appreciation of good news, including foreign articles and thoughtful editorials, he declared, adding:

"In our schools we give the children an opportunity to read and analyze good newspapers like The Christian Science Monitor, the New York Times and the Kansas City Star. They study the local newspapers too, and we try to teach them to discriminate and select the best. Our boys and girls are going to be exposed to newspapers of many kinds. It is our business to cultivate their taste for reading wholesome and instructive news in carefully edited newspapers."

Newspaper editors seem to fail to grasp how much this taste is a matter of cultivation. They talk much of giving the public what it wants. They do not realize how readily they can educate people to appreciate what they set before them."

Mr. Hamilton declared that a child's education is determined by all the forces in his environment and that this environment should be made as wholesome as possible by encouraging not only good newspapers, but good books, moving pictures and plays.

### High-Grade Advertisers May Aid Press Clean-Up

ATHENS, Ga., March 4 (Special Correspondence)—SETTING a new precedent for publishers' benefactions in Japan, Kumamoto star, Ishigaki has given his entire fortune, valued at 1,000,000 yen, to the Marine Products Society, to be used for the promotion and encouragement of fisheries and other marine industries. Mr. Ishigaki is to receive a monthly income of 1000 yen from the society "as long as he lives," according to the terms of the donation.

Prince Fushimi, honorary head of the society, consulted the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Kuroki Takahashi, as to the best disposition to make of the money. The decision was reached to expend it for the reconstruction of the Sankaido in Akasaka, Tokyo, an institution devoted to the interests of agriculture, forestry and marine industry. The former building of the institution, which were built on the site of ground, was destroyed in September, 1923. The building which is now to replace it will be of steel and concrete construction, four stories in height.

Although there have been public benefactions in Japan before in which the amount involved was as great as the gift of Mr. Ishigaki, he is the first Japanese to hand over his entire fortune to such a use.

Dr. Morrison analyzed the usual defense of the newspaper publisher, that he said newspapers help to make society what it is, and the publisher cannot shirk his public responsibility by saying the people want disreputable news.

The refusal of high-grade advertisers to patronize newspapers that exploit unwholesome news and a desire to appear to never let their papers put to their professional activity on as high a plane as their individual lives were the remedies Dr. Morrison advocated to improve the situation.

No publisher would talk to his children about the things his paper often prints or use the language that those stories contain," was his closing statement.

### Marshfield (Wis.) Daily News Joins Move for Clean Press

MARSHFIELD, Wis., March 3 (Special Correspondence)—THE widespread sentiment against the exploitation of crime and scandal in the press has led to editorial action in the Marshfield Daily News, which announces that starting with Lent, it will trim sensational stories to a minimum. Captioning its announcement, "A Lenten Season Resolution," the News thus states its changed news policy:

"We are going to try something

—NEW YORK CITY

*The Joy of Spring Is Reflected in Our Gowns*

Luncheon Places "For All of Us"

Open from 8 A.M. until 6 P.M.

10 West 44th St., 20 West 45th St.

Inside Berkeley Building Arcade

PLACES ARE NEAR AEOLIAN HALL

25 West 43d St.

Inside Nat'l Asso. Bldg. Arcade

These Are Our Only Shops

NEW YORK

Established 1907

### IN FOREST HILLS GARDENS

Beautiful—substantial—complete residence. Seven rooms, two baths, brick garage, Spencer heating plant, brass plumbing, built-in tubs, tiled baths with showers and two brick fireplaces—to name a few features that will recommend this house to a critical and discriminating buyer. Thoroughly equipped with shades and screens, beautifully decorated throughout and ready for immediate occupancy. On one of the best streets in Forest Hills. \$23,500 with terms arranged. Phone or write:

Edgeworth Smith

Continental Ave. and Austin St., Forest Hills, L. I. Blvd. 5677

F-7

### NEW YORK CITY

## Vacation Time

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## QUINCY'S 300TH ANNIVERSARY TO BE BRILLIANT SPECTACLE

Union Church Service Will Open Ceremonies—Pageant, Parades and Other Features Planned—Notable Visitors Coming

A great union church service of appropriate character will inaugurate the several days' celebration, in mid-June, of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Quincy, Mass., according to plans of the general committee of which Col. Warren Sweetser is chairman and Col. L. H. McCullough, Russell A. Sears, Chester J. Campbell and Forrest L. Neal, vice-chairmen.

In order that tribute may be paid the pioneers who, early after their arrival in 1625, petitioned the superior council for the right to establish a church in their own neighborhood, the committee finds itself in unanimous accord that the opening note of the celebration should be one of worship and thanksgiving.

Quincy, whose history has been unusually rich in incidents of great historic significance, has given two presidents to the United States, John Adams and John Quincy Adams. It has given, in addition to John Adams, another signer of the Declaration of Independence, John Hancock, a one-time resident. Therefore there must be necessarily a considerable national flavor to the entire celebration.

### President May Come

Louis A. Frothingham, member of Congress, introduced a bill into Congress asking for an appropriation of \$5000 for the erection of tablets and other suitable forms of memorial to John Adams and John Quincy Adams. Acting President Coolidge signed yesterday in the last moments before he left the State Building to take the inaugural oath. It is expected that President Coolidge and other representatives of the Nation will attend the June exercises, thus to pay the formal tribute of the Nation to those early men of Quincy whose influence and service have so contributed to the growth of the Nation.

Although the exact date of the celebration has not yet been set, it will be close to June 15 and will last either three or four days. Fred B. Rice of the Quincy Historical Society favors a celebration of three days. Ex-Mayor Joseph L. Whiton proposes a celebration of seven days to start on Sunday and continue through the week. "What we aim for," he has said in his opposition to the setting aside of separate days for celebrations by various nationalities, as has been considered, "is a purely American day, an unadorned American day, with no flag flying but the American flag."

A bill has likewise been introduced into the State Legislature asking for an appropriation of \$10,000 to further the extent of the celebration.

### Pageant to Be Feature

Certain features which will distinguish the celebration have practically been decided upon. The pageant, for the direction and staging of which Virginia Tanner of Cambridge has been selected, will exact the services of 1000 people. The

### GOODWIN EVIDENCE EXCLUDED BY JUDGE

Registrar of Motor Vehicles  
Answers in Statement

Three musicians charged with receiving stolen automobiles were discharged in municipal court yesterday by Judge John A. Burke, who refused to accept as evidence the testimony offered by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

Mr. Goodwin testified that he had told one of the three that if he would tell him who was supplying the stolen cars, he would try to apprehend him. The defendants were Herbert A. Lowe, Louis J. Calabrese and Raymond Stewartson and they were represented by John J. Feeney and John Hughes.

Judge Burke ruled that Mr. Goodwin's statement to one of the defendants relative to protection was sufficient to exclude the evidence. Mr. Goodwin later issued the following statement:

"In so far as any evidence is concerned, which was given to me admitting the car was a stolen one, either by Captain St. John Stevens, it was given voluntarily, and they voluntarily brought the stolen car to the pier. This is a typical illustration of being able to get out of a case if you can hire first-class lawyers. If this decision is correct, no official will have a right to ask a person in possession of stolen goods to present those goods for the purpose of identification. If the judge is right in his decision, it is another indication that the laws are made and administered for the protection of the violators of the law, when they should be used for their detection."

### MANY TOOTHPICKS MADE

AUGUSTA, Me., March 5 (Special)—Many interesting facts have been brought to notice during this week's demonstration of the Maine products throughout the State. One that approximately 170,000,000 toothpicks are daily manufactured in Maine from Maine hard woods. One cord of sound birch, free from knots, will produce about 9,000,000 toothpicks.

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### AMERICANS GRASP OPPORTUNITY TO AID IN DEVELOPING RUSSIAN FARMS



### U. S. INITIATIVE AND TRACTORS HELP RUSSIA'S RECONSTRUCTION

American Unit to Arrive in Russia by May to Aid in Transforming Potential Wealth Into Actuality—Unselfish Service Is Assured

American initiative and modern farm machinery are the practical symbols of Russia's economic rehabilitation. Russia is primarily an agricultural country, and by the introduction of modern agricultural methods and machinery its black soil, where men, women and children have been bound to the farming methods of 150 years ago, can be transformed into fertile fields, where plowing, drilling and seeding can be accomplished in one operation and that done, if necessary, by one woman.

This assurance was given an audience gathered at the home of Dr. Richard C. Cabot in Cambridge, Mass., this afternoon, to hear Miss Jessie Smith and Donald Stevens, members of the unit which, under the auspices of the Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc., will arrive in Russia by May to help Russian farmers in establishing themselves in a new, secure agricultural status. A Boston committee, augmenting the general committee of the farms which has offices at 70 Fifth Avenue, in New York, is being formed.

Both speakers emphasized that the greatest recommendation possible to the reconstruction farms, where they will receive 10 weeks of intensive training with tractors and other machinery with which the soil has been done settlement work in the United States, will do similar work in a village adjacent to the new farm tract. The children will enter, as will other children of the unit, the replica of a modern American school, where the nucleus will be an equal proportion of men and of Russian peasant children. The school will also instruct adults among the peasants and ultimately it is hoped a peasant school and college will rise.

The unit workers are convinced that it is unnecessary for famine to exist in Russia. The climate is long, the soil is right for abundant harvests. Russian peasants have simply failed hitherto to learn methods that would lead to a wise, fruitful use of natural resources.

In the barracks of the army headquarters are peasants whose time could be advantageously spent in learning methods useful to them when the time comes for their demobilization—if there were anyone to teach them.

The Government has agreed to detachments of 30 peasants at a time being told off to get agricultural laborers for the reconstruction farms where they will receive 10 weeks of intensive training with tractors and the other machinery with which the soil

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## RADIO

DETAILS GIVEN  
FOR 'SUPERHET'

With Clear Pictorial Diagram, This Set Should Be Easy to Construct

In the accompanying diagram is shown the pictorial layout of parts for the superheterodyne receiver, discussed in the last article of this series. This circuit, as was brought out in the previous article, is of value, since it may be generally accepted as the standard superheterodyne circuit of eight tubes, when no regeneration is used in the loop circuit.

We discussed the development of a low-priced kit that would permit of inexpensive experimenting with this multi-tube circuit. This W. R. Kit and its transformers are shown in the accompanying diagram, but any other set of transformers and oscillator designed to work together may be used in this hookup, with excellent results.

The set to be described was built at an inexpensively as possible and medium-priced parts were used in most instances. The parts are as follows:

One 7x20 panel—Superheterodyne kit.

Two Peerless audio transformers.

Two 200-hr. pentode rheostats.

Two 250-ohm pentode potentiometers.

One 3000-volt condenser, New Mexico.

One double-circuit Frost jacks.

One single-circuit Frost jack.

One filament switch.

Eight Bell sockets.

One S-29 x 2 inches baseboard.

Two .0005 grid condensers with grids.

Two 1-mfd. by-pass condensers.

Two .0005 mfd. capacitors.

One .0005 mfd. condenser.

One .0005 mfd. condenser.

Six lengths of wire, 10 ft. each.

Thirty-six copper lugs.

Fourteen 100-watt resistors.

One 12-volt battery.

To start wiring measure off the necessary pieces of bus bar between the various points indicated in the accompanying diagram after the soldering lugs have been put on the parts and they have been mounted on the panel and baseboard in their respective positions. Where spaghetti is used, that is, where two wires may touch, it should be slipped on the wire before any bending is done.

Wire the filament connections first. Work the wiring slowly from the panel toward the back of the baseboard. After connecting the sockets and jacks, connect all the transformer leads and the two couplers. The final connections will then be made to the binding post strip. This should be made of the best grade of hard rubber.

Check off each wire on the diagram as you go along. The input condenser is particularly important if the best results are to be obtained. The correct capacity can be found only by experimenting with values from .0001 to .0008. The exact capacity will be obtained if a .0001 variable condenser is connected at this point.

The set may be found to balance better if the three intermediate transformers are shifted about. The input transformer should never be changed. It is recommended that a good double pole double throw switch be connected into the set in order to shift from the antenna coil to the loop.

A two or three foot loop may be used. The insulating material should be of the highest grade. The total length of wire used on the loop, including the leads to the receiver, should not exceed 100 feet. In testing the set it is advisable to connect in all the batteries first and then test across the filament posts on the sockets with a small pocket type voltmeter in order to see that the tubes will not have any excess voltage put across them which would blow them out. Blowing out eight tubes is something worth guarding against.

The inexpensive kit and other parts used brings the price of this superheterodyne down to a place where many experiments can afford to play with. Then, if the results should seem to justify the use of other parts, the change may be easily made with little if any change in the wiring. The Ultra

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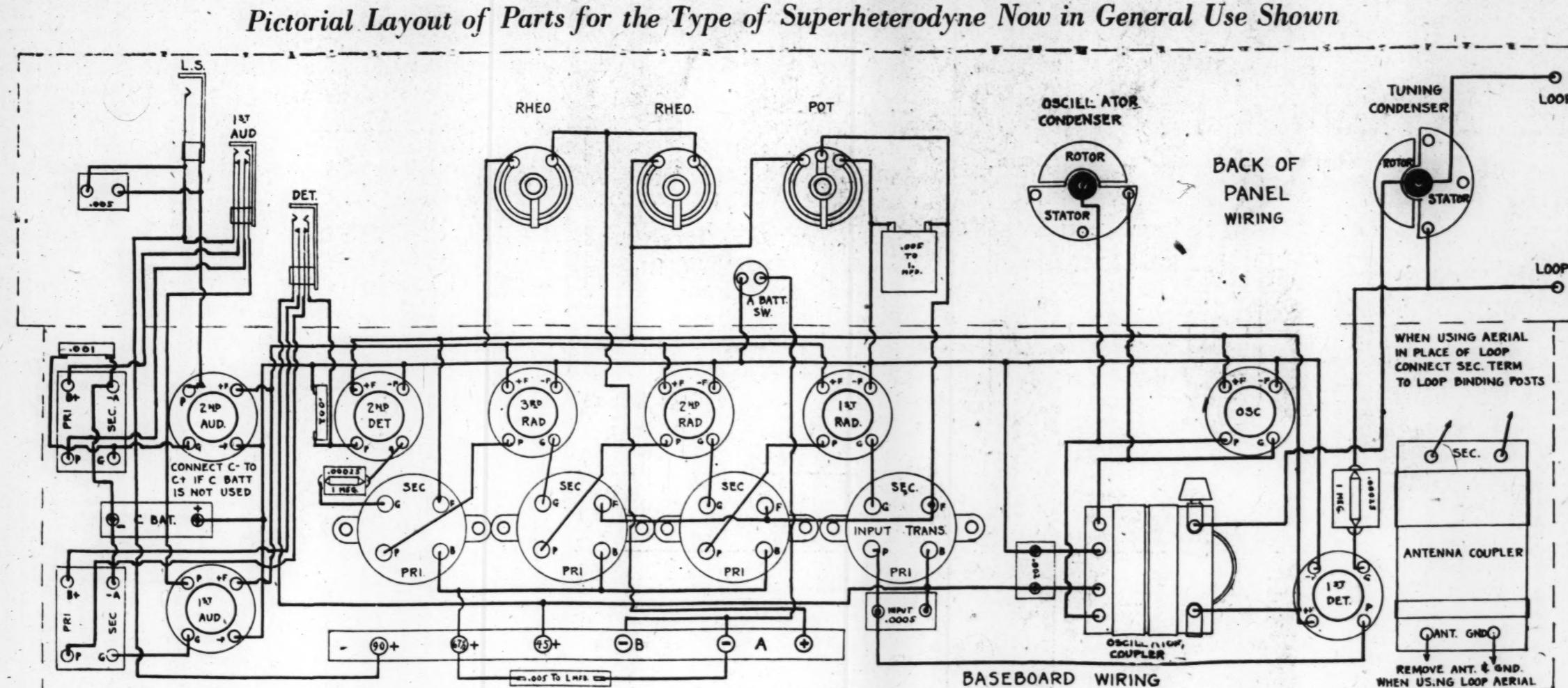
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This Diagram is Particularly Valuable, Since It Not Only Applies to the Particular Superheterodyne Described in This Article, But to All Superheterodynes of the Eight-Tube Non-Regenerative Loop Type, Since Any Set of Standard Transformers, Filter and Oscillator Coupler May Be Installed in the Place of Those Shown. As Practically All Such Units Made by Various Manufacturers Have Their Binding Posts in Approximately the Same Relative Position, the Change Over Is Easily Made.

## Radio Programs

For Thursday, March 12

"Clarence," Booth Tarkington's comedy, will be broadcast by KGO at Oakland, Calif., on the evening of this date, and "back east" WIP will do its bit for the Atlantic seaboard by giving a special or, as they term it in their program, a "gal" concert by artists of the West Philadelphia Musical Association. At KHL in Los Angeles, Harold Swartz, of the Arts Institute, will talk on art. From New York City, star on WJY, a special program will be given by the American Pen Women. Thus we have drama (in this case an excellent comedy), music, art, and letters—a diversified program to please all, and all for the effort of tuning in with a good radio set.

The set referred to was built for dry cell tubes of the 199 variety and with the small internal capacity of these tubes the potentiometer could be operated practically at the negative contact, insuring the utmost amplification from the tubes in use. The large or 201-A type of tube will demand more central reading of the potentiometer.

## Question Box

1. Can dry cell batteries (such as operate type) be recharged for reuse? Are they very suitable current as long as its original charge? Is there any difference in A and B types?

Are repaired tubes reliable? Do they give satisfactory output, and are they worth buying? Are new tubes other than those recommended in the catalogues? What is the difference in cost between tubes less than their regular price worth purchasing, or are they "bootleg" tubes?

Do Myers tubes require special circuitry? What is the best way to repair them? Will the work in place of a UV-A1?

Is there a new Westinghouse tube of superior construction on the market?

What is the best type loudspeaker? What is the best—grid or disc?—S. R. Cambridge, Mass.

(Ans.) Such cells may be recharged electrically, but gradually drop off in efficiency. The results as far as charging and running are concerned are the same. The A and B types of cells may be all right but we do not advise anyone to bother with them, particularly the ones in the market. They are not good for general use, and will work in place of the 201 A. We know of no new type of Westinghouse tube, but the new Westinghouse and the cone and horn loudspeakers have their ardent supporters. Many people play one or more connected in series. The one giving the best results are the notes while the horn seems to be a little better on the high. Each of them have their good and drawbacks, but the cone as made at present is that it will not work happily on the majority of sets. The best way to do this is to have the speaker not being designed for this type of speaker. In our own experiments the best results with a cone were had using three stage rectifiers and a vacuum tube. Any other type of amplifier proved distinctly disappointing, except the high vacuum triode type which is very similar to the resistance.

The inexpensive kit and other parts used brings the price of this superheterodyne down to a place where many experiments can afford to play with. Then, if the results should seem to justify the use of other parts, the change may be easily made with little if any change in the wiring. The Ultra

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Winter Sports at River School

By GORDON HILLMAN

**O**N THE big blackboard in the main study hall was chalked the school hockey schedule. The First Class team played the Harvard freshman; the Second had won to play with Roxbury, the Third was to play Western High, and the Fourth and Sixth were to join in interscholastic combat. Even the lowly Seventh, the youngest boys in River School, had two games scheduled.

But the Fifth Class was nowhere on the list.

"Why," said Mr. Tooth-Paste Spencer to his seatmate, as he turned from a study of the blackboard to the illustrations of Sweden in the geographical reader, "why hasn't our class got a hockey team?"

The Spotty Leopard, who was reading through a description of the city of Stockholm, shook his head in disgust. "Dunno. We thought we'd have one, so we sent out a call for candidates," he told the Snow-Baby. The Snow-Baby was one of 'em. I was the other. So we held a meeting and elected the Snow-Baby captain, and me manager. Then we sent out another call. Nobody came but the captain and the manager. So we gave it up."

"Can't be helped, I suppose," sighed Mr. Spencer. "Probably nobody in the class knows how to play hockey anyway. How far have you got with this lesson on Sweden, Spotty?"

## The Ski-Jumper

"Don't know anything about it," observed the Spotty Leopard. "Sounds like a most uninteresting place. Mostly snow and ice. This picture's pretty good, though. Wonder how long it would take anybody to learn to do stunts like that?"

Looking over his seatmate's shoulder, Mr. Spencer saw a photograph of a ski-jumper going a somersault in midair. It was by far the most interesting picture in the Swedish chapter of the geographical reader. "Gee!" said Mr. Spencer, admiringly. "I'd like to be able to do that!"

"Who wouldn't?" agreed the Spotty Leopard. "Yes sir, that would be some fun!"

The bell abruptly rang for geography class, and the Spotty Leopard and Mr. Spencer gave a last look at the flying Swede before the upstairs Mr. Putnam, who presided over geography, found his class quite uninterested in the exports and imports of Sweden. The Snow-Baby had a vague suspicion that the capital city was Stockholm, and that the inhabitants used reindeer for transportation, but here his information abruptly ceased. Mr. Spencer, the Spotty Leopard, and the Duke added very little when they were called upon to recite.

"Next Tuesday am. Wednesday," announced Mr. Putnam, "will be devoted to Sweden. We'll keep on studying about it until we know at least something about it. Class dismissed!"

The Snow-Baby and the Spotty Leopard fell into step with Mr. Spencer as they went downstairs.

"I'd hate to see the mark I just got," said the Snow-Baby gloomily. "And I probably won't get a better one next time. I just can't get interested in Sweden."

**Mr. Thorvaldsen to the Rescue**

Mr. Spencer emerged from deep thought. "There's Mr. Thorvaldsen who takes care of the athletic field," he said. "He's Swedish, isn't he?"

"'Spose so," grunted the Spotty Leopard. "What of it?"

"Nothin'" said Mr. Spencer. "But if you fellows haven't anything else

to do, suppose we go out to the field."

"What's the use?" asked the Snow-Baby. "There's six inches of snow all over the place. What'll we do when we get there?"

Mr. Spencer grimmed and said nothing.

The athletic field was some distance away from the school, so it was, as the Snow-Baby had foreseen, utterly deserted. The hockey team had gone on the river, and nothing at all in the way of winter sports went on about the snow-covered field, one end of which terminated in a pretty steep hill.

The only person in sight was Mr. Thorvaldsen, who looked after the field and the buildings and the locker room, and he was busily taping a baseball bat.

Mr. Thorvaldsen was tall and lean and red-headed. He looked up in surprise at once. "Mr. Thorvaldsen," he said, opening the geography book and showing the picture of the skijumper, "how long would it take anybody to learn a stunt like that?"

"We-el," drawled Mr. Thorvaldsen, "that depends!"

"How long would it take us to learn it?"

Mr. Thorvaldsen's eyes lit in sudden interest. He laid the bat carefully on the floor. "I've often wondered wh' you boys didn't learn to ski, and have a regular team. If you want to try, I'll teach you!"

Ten minutes later the three friends, mounted very shakily, on three pairs of Mr. Thorvaldsen's skis, started downhill. Shortly afterward, Mr. Spencer emerged from a snowbank into which he had plowed head first. A few yards away to his left, the Spotty Leopard had fallen flat on his back.

"The First Class," he proclaimed, "won three out of their four hockey games. The Second lost two and won two. The Third—"

"Yessir," whispered a Sixth Classman to his seat-mate, as Mr. Duane read down the long list of victories and defeats. "Some of us won and some of us got licked, but we're all good sports save the Fifth Class.

"Nothing like it!" agreed Mr. Spencer.

The Snow-Baby had already picked himself up, and was halfway to the summit of the hill again.

## A Thirst for Knowledge

On Saturday, the three friends, reinforced by the Duke, returned to the hill and to Mr. Thorvaldsen's instructions. When it became too dark for further practice, they repaired to the public library and found books on skis, ski-jumpers, Sweden, Norway, and Switzerland.

The result was that at the next geography class, Mr. Putnam, calling on the Snow-Baby for some slight information regarding the customs of Scandinavian countries, was entertained by a 10-minute discourse of infinite wisdom. The Spotty Leopard, who followed, added a few facts that the Snow-Baby had left out, and gave to astonished Mr. Putnam an outline of the North Pole to boot.

That afternoon the entire Fifth Class took its way to the athletic field, muffed in sweaters and skating caps. And when Mr. Putnam, walking in by the late twilight, saw the Spotty Leopard capsize in a shower of snow as he vainly tried to do the

stunt, he realized that the Fifth Class' marks in geography were going to be much, much better in the future—at least when they studied about countries where skis were used.

## A Cheer for the Fifth Class

Several weeks later, Mr. Duane, the athletic instructor of River School, arrived in the study hall to make his monthly announcement about the scholastic sports.

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# Architecture—Art—Music—Theaters—Motion Pictures

## American Houses Today

American Houses of Today, by Augusta Owen Patterson. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.

**A** GLANCE at the many illustrations of Mrs. Patterson's volume will give one a luxurious idea of American homes. This time it is a discussion of the subject in cases where the supply of money is unlimited and the people building can pursue whatever is their whim. The problem of providing something that is good, but inexpensive, does not curtail the desires of the patrons in this instance. For this reason one can look to these homes of the rich to see where American taste will be directed when it is able "to take its own course, unimpeded."

One discourses that it takes many directions, from those of austerity and formalism to lightness and exuberance. There are many adaptations of almost everything that has been done well in the past in western Europe. Here we find that there is not a set formula for what makes a good house, but that homes grow out of differing circumstances, out of considerations of social needs, of temperamental inclinations, of environmental character. Between the people who build and their ultimate selections, there is an actual discernible relation.

### Basis of Sincerity

The basis of all effectiveness in architecture, says the author, is underlying sincerity. There cannot be absolute reproduction of a piece of a previous age, because there is not the same urge at the basis. In the Gothic period, 50 architects were willing to submit their will to the established opinion of the group. Today, architects will act only as individuals, and not let themselves be submerged. Planning requires more than detailed knowledge of the past. It demands the power of translating the old modes to modern exigencies. The translation must have distinction and character in addition to correctness.

The styles that have found favor in the process of being adapted to American needs fall into seven classes. The author discusses these at length, describing many houses of each style and their distinguishing features. In the Colonial, she finds a quality of undeniable charm adequate to the demands of native living conditions. The sentimental aspect is stressed in the lack of ostentation and atmosphere of welcome. If the Colonial style is not properly handled, it is likely to be bleak and empty; and yet, it does not permit of any introduction of the exotic. In the English style, there is the Adam with its sensitive symmetry, crispness and decoration of details. The Georgian, founded mainly upon a quadrilateral plan, is sober, dignified, with underlying strength, sturdiness and a hint of vivacity.

The Italian Derivative is distinctly opulent, vigorous, full of internal vigor, concealed by massive, rugged imposing exterior. The French style is distinguished by the effective peaked roof with its chief charm a subtle compromise between the Gothic and Classical. The Elizabethan Picturesque has come to have many literary associations. "Elizabethan buildings ramble in a time which is accustomed to get somewhere on schedule." The author admits a distaste for this kind. The Modern Picturesque glorifies the peasant's cottages of England and France in which a desire for simplicity is combined with an urge for the asymmetrical. Usually there is one basic wing from which all others radiate. It strives for intimacy. The last model is the Mediterranean style which introduces the free, decorative civic buildings of Spain and other southern countries. One thinks of an English home as comfortable, an Italian as forceful, Adam as austere, French as delicate, says the author in characterizing each.

### Traditions in Gardens

In the matter of gardens there is the same tendency to adapt certain variations of the old types. There are two historic types. One is the Lodiore in which there is the use of water, trellis work and large formally arranged lawns planned to radiate geometrically from a central parterre. This systematized kind is compared with the natural gardens of England that were planned in a spirit of reaction against the rigidity of the French. In the English, the paths wound aimlessly, "natural lakes" were made artificially. The attempt at conscious artlessness was stretched almost to absurdity. In America, there have been modifications of the two. Photographs in the book show some very successful ones.

In the matter of city homes, Mrs. Patterson discusses the large forbidding mansions on Fifth Avenue,

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Art and Ethics of Quotation

WITH a gesture of impatience the editor tossed the manuscript he had been reading upon his desk. "She proceeds," he said, "from one quotation to another. If you carve out the passages from Voltaire, Shakespeare, Dante, Horace, Virgil, and a few dozen others, there is very little left. Does she call that sort of thing writing?"

The editor's obvious indignation may have been caused by resentment that he should be called upon to pay down good current coin of the twentieth century for words that were written long ago, but more probably it was based upon the commonly received notion that originality consists in saying what has never been said before. In either case, he was wrong. The manuscript before him may have been very bad, but not for the reason he gave.

To find fault with an essay for containing too much quotation? Could anything be more uninteresting or more oblivious of literary history? We agree that the essay comes down to us from Montaigne; but where did he get it? Out of his commonplace books chiefly, those bulging barns of quotation into which he had gathered sheaves from all the ages. When he began to work upon the essays he seems to have intended little more than a loose arrangement of his literary spoils which would show them to advantage, quoting sometimes for corroboration, sometimes for contrast, a hesitant disagreement, but always for the sheer joy of quoting. As he proceeds, to be sure, and especially in his second book, we get more and more of the Sioux de Montaigne, though scarcely less of Seneca and Cicero. He can tell us what he thinks and feels best of all in their words, for the excellent reason that their words have largely determined his thoughts and feelings. Take away his quotations and he would no longer be Montaigne, a poor, bare, forlorn animal, an "unaccommodated man." What critics have ever been so hardy as to wish that he had put off these lendings? In one way of considering, they are all he has, although of course the secret lies in his handling of them.

When it comes into his head to write an essay on friendship he simply reaches a random hand into the grab bag of his notebooks—not that of his memory, for he could never remember anything—and takes what comes. These chance materials he throws together in a somewhat whimsical and haphazard way, admitting that the things he scribbles are "no other than grotesques made of dissenting parts, without any certain figure or any other than accidental order, coherence, and proportion. In this manner also of arrangement, or of arrangement, he set a fashion upon which we have only recently improved, to our loss. And now that the essay has come to im-

tate the legal document in clarity of order, we are asked to abandon our quotations. When we do so, the essay will degenerate through the halfway stage of the "paper" into that ultimate nadir known as the "article," and the gentle art of writing will become entirely what it is even now in so large part, merely a business. Let us remember, then, that the father of the essay quoted enormously, gulping down great rollers of ancient text and spouting them forth again like Leviathan. He moved among books with the conquering strides of Tamburlaine, pillaging the ancients to build up the modern world. He, too, "proceeds from one quotation to another," and can never make the slightest progress except on the stepping-stones of citation.

The fact that modern essayists quote less than Montaigne may not be due so much to their having learned better as to their having learned less: they have not his scholarship. We should not forget that a great part of every author's discourse, even when quite innocent of inverted commas, is derivative. Scarcely one in a thousand of what we are pleased to call our thoughts is dipped out of our own cisterns.

We cannot open our lips or set down a sentence without plagiarism.

The chief difference between Montaigne and the modern essayist who never indulges in direct citation would seem to be that the Frenchman knew where his ideas came from and was not ashamed to let us know.

♦ ♦ ♦

Why should he have been ashamed, and why should I, man? A writer need be ashamed only of quoting from himself. When that begins to happen he does well to keep his pen to some other more useful kind of tool. The question is not where the materials come from, but what is done with them. There seems to be a belief that it is an easy thing to gather gems from the world's literature and to set them fittingly into one's own writing, but a little experience shows that this is not so. Effective quotation is an exacting art, requiring not only wide knowledge but great taste and skill. One writer will make such a headlong rush at a coveted passage that his quotation is like a highway robbery, but another will quote you "as delicately as he would pluck a flower," seeming to confer rather than to receive a favor.

No doubt there is "happiness" in quotation, but success is usually earned only by hard work. No usage from one context ever fits exactly into another. Every quotation has, besides the core of meaning for which one chooses it, a periphery of connotation foreign and impertinent to one's purpose, and there is always a possibility, which only careful skill can avert, that either the reader or the writer, and possibly both, may go astray at a tangent through paying more attention to the circumference than to the center of the quoted passage. As Emerson once said, and I quite willing to let my citation of his words stand as an example of germane and accurate quoting—"In literature, quotation is good—only when the writer whom I follow goes my way, and being better mounted than I, gives me a fast, as we say, but if I like the gay carriage so well as to go out of my road, I had better go home afoot."

But there is a better reason than this why the true literary artist quotes sparingly and with caution. He must either rise to the level of his author or else suffer the invincible distinction. There are some writers whose words, as we feel, would stand forth in his "way like a patch of violet velvety in a garment of calico. Only a rich man can borrow gracefully, only the quotable should quote.

Why then do writers continue to echo one another? In the first place, for corroboration. If I can summon a sufficient crowd of witnesses to the belief, I pronounce that belief no longer sees the idle whim of a possible eccentric individual; it gathers the concency of numbers; it ceases to be the opinion of one and becomes, in effect, the assurance of mankind. There is no slight feeling of security to a writer in having the voices of great companions all about him on his way. Their presence means that he has not lost his road. When those voices dwindle, when the words of other men do not flock about him while he writes, he may well begin to doubt. The literary paths one hears out for himself lead for the most part no-where: a topic upon which there are no quotations is seldom worthy of treatment.

♦ ♦ ♦

He who first discovers and quotes a beautiful line quadruples its value, converting buried treasure into currency. He lifts a dull and slumbering jewel from the mine, cuts and polishes it, gives it all its lustre, so that finally it can scarcely be less than one-half his. Perhaps we have gone too far in our recent insistence upon the rights of literary property. The probability is always strong that the sentence, quote from another man was coined by him from a third, who had it from a fourth; that it belongs in short, not to any man but to humanity.

The quoter may be as "original" in every worthy sense as any man.

The words and the thoughts he adopts from others may reveal as much intellectual activity on his part as those he finds in himself.

Quotation of one sort or another is not only consonant with genius but necessary to it, for even the greatest can do no more than throw across the womb of other men's thoughts and words the oil of their own inner interpretations and of their old and familiar weave a fabric that shall seem wholly strange and wonderful. Did Shakespeare do more than this—he who was "more original than his originals"? And hear the bold confession of Goethe: "What would remain to me if this art of appropriation were derogatory to genius? Every one of my writings has been furnished me by a thousand different persons, a thousand things: the wise and foolish have brought me without suspecting that they were the depositaries of their thoughts, faculties, and experience. My work is an aggregation of beings taken from the whole of nature; it bears the name of Goethe."

O. S.

the gardener used always twice a week to bring them fresh flowers, tastefully arranged, and the colors by his arrangements were brought out in stronger light.

"You have a good taste, Larsen," said the owner. "But that is a gift from our Lord, not from yourself."

One day the gardener brought a great crystal vase with a floating leaf of a white water-lily, upon which was laid with its long thick stalk descending into the water, a sparkling blue flower, as large as a sunflower.

"The sacred lotos of Hindostan!" exclaimed the family. They had never seen such a flower; it was placed every day in the sunshine, and the evening under artificial light. Every one who saw it found it wonderfully beautiful and rare; and that

said the most noble young lady in the country, the wise and kind-hearted princess.

The lord of the manor deemed it an honor to present her with the flower, and the princess took it with her to the castle. Now the master of the house went down to the garden to pluck another flower of the same sort, but he could not find any. So he sent for the gardener, and asked him where he kept the blue lotos.

"I have been looking for it in vain," said he. "I went into the conservatory, and round about the flower-garden."

"No, it is not there," said the gardener. "It is nothing else than a common flower from the kitchen-garden, but do you not find it beautiful? It looks as if it was the blue cactus, and

yet it is only a kitchen-herb. It is the flower of the artichoke."

"You should have told us that at the time," said the master. "We supposed, of course, that it was a strange and rare flower. You have made us ridiculous in the eyes of the young princess! She saw the flower in our house and thought it beautiful. She did not know the flower, and she is versed in botany, too; but then that has nothing to do with the kitchen-herbs. How could you take it into your head, my good Larsen, to put such a flower up in our drawing-room? It makes us ridiculous."

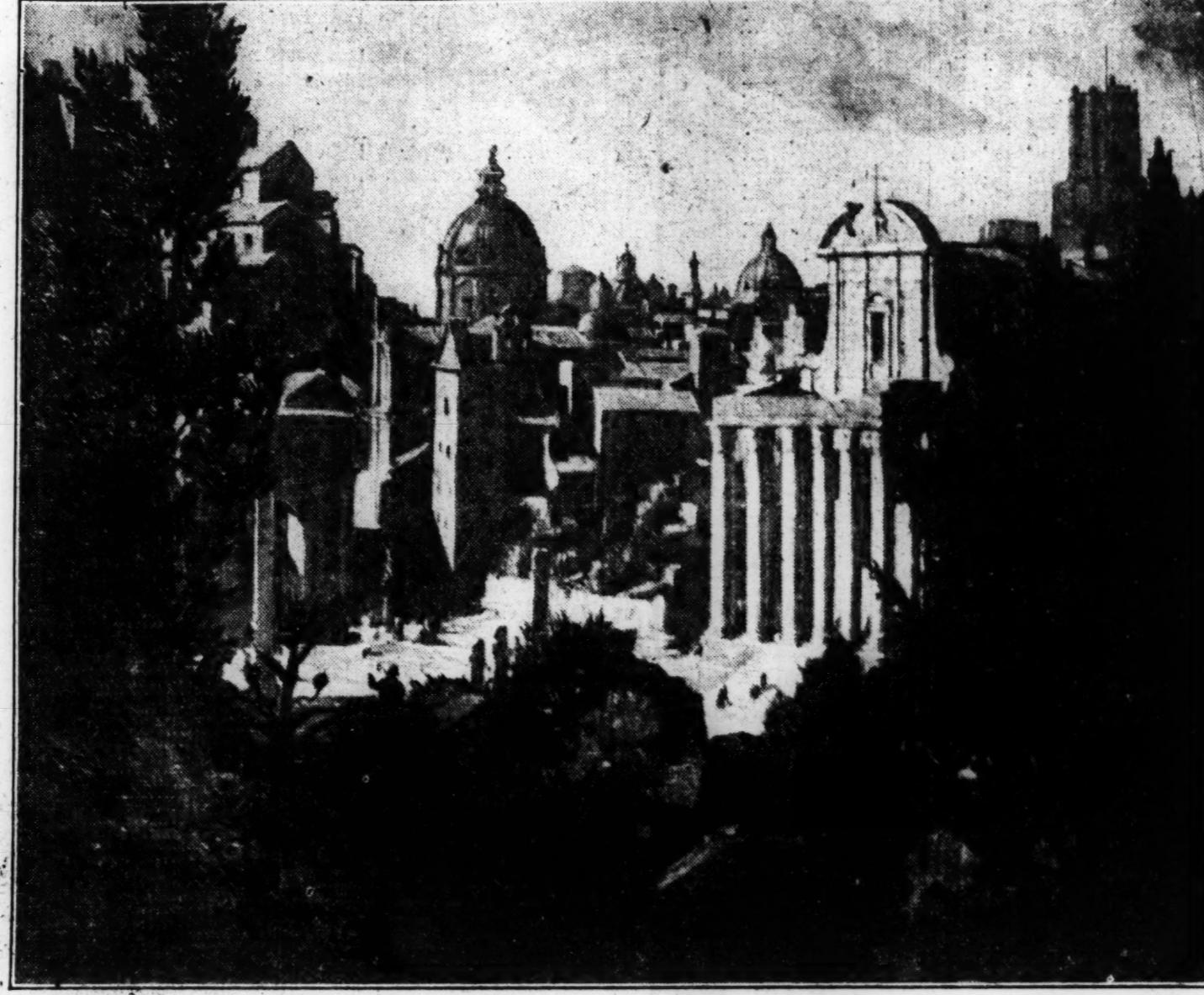
And the magnificent blue flower from the kitchen-garden was turned out of the drawing-room, and was not at all the place for it. The master made his apology to the princess,

telling her that it was only a kitchen-herb which the gardener had taken into his head to exhibit, but that he had been well reprimanded for it.

"That was a pity," said the princess, "for he has really opened our eyes to see the beauty of a flower in a place where we should not have thought of looking for it. Our gardener shall every day, as long as the artichoke is in bloom, bring one of them up into the drawing-room."

Then the master told his gardener that he might again bring them a fresh artichoke-flower.

"It is, after all, a very nice flower," said he, "and a truly remarkable one." And the gardener was praised again. "Larsen likes that," said the master: "he is a spoiled child." Hans Christian Andersen, in "The Gardener of the Manor."



From the Palatine—Rome. From a Painting by C. E. Cundall

Photograph by W. F. Taylor

## Staking a Starry Claim

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Some stars show brittle colorings  
That flash and brighten and change  
From crocus gold to iris  
Through all the rainbow's range;

Ard some are diamonds lavished  
Along the gossamer ways;  
And some are sapphire torches  
At the gateway of new days.

But one star is my star—  
It has no state no; name;  
I only know it crossed the dark  
Within my window frame.

I know it bore a steady lamp  
To light a murky hour;  
I warmed me at its rose fire,  
I climbed its shining tower.

Yes, one star is my star.  
I shall not claim the rest;  
But I must bless the star that left  
A splendor in my breast.

Eva M. Kinney

London Fancies

To those who see every day the long gray London streets how welcome is a sudden drama in the sky!

A rift appears in the thick layer of cloud, a calm golden glow spreads over behind the gloomy pale rocks colored with vapor dust and fills up a nebulous city, or a delicate canopy hangs overhead of palest green and primrose yellow merging into the blue. Topography vanishes. One is suddenly transported to an unfamiliar realm.

One November evening, the road at Notting Hill Gate became a misty blue river flowing between high medieval walls and towers. Nothing was seen very distinctly, except the interior of a cavern paled with rich orange, and the blue river in which streaked out long reflections of deep crimson flame, like

the red curtains of a theater, and the towers hanging in a shadowy arch.

There were swiftly gliding galleons with yellow lights rushing all together like a crowd of stars, or here at rest gleaming, there streaming apart on the wide river. So it looked, and what mattered it if the road was being repaired, and the red lights were nothing more than a warning to the traffic, the galleons were motor cars, and the caverns gods, though the fruit shop?

That bluish evening blue of London was absent, of which Alice Meynell writes.

Ur, in its day of night, spread before them its palaces and temples of sun-dried bricks and terra cotta painted in many brilliant colors.

Trees waded, and flowers were deeply filled its ways; and beyond its walls, well watered and fertile a country rolled in peaceful plenty to the blue horizon.

A stately cavalcade swept by. A great chieftain, a prince in the land, is leading his household northward on a God-directed journey to the Land of Haran. His name is Abram. He is accompanied by his father Terah, his wife Sarai, and his nephew Lot.

The vision fades, as the Arab workmen looking at the westerling sun, bring the fruit of the day's digging to their employers. These are ornaments of gold and silver and gems of lapis-lazuli, amethyst and chalcedony, the skilled product of the artificers of the ancient, long buried city.

The Arab workmen draw their sleeves across their foreheads. For that day the work is done, and Ur of the Chaldees sleeps on.

## Erlösung von Missgeschick

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WENIGE Lasten, die die Menschen loszumachen und sich fest tragen, sind für ihre Träger trauriger, niederkrämernder und lärmender als das Gefühl eines unabwendbaren Schicksals.—

Dauernden Missgeschicks. Manchmal scheint dieses Missgeschick die Folge von Umständen zu sein, die die Geburt begleiteten oder ihr vorangingen. Die sogenannte vererbte Armut und der daraus hervorgehende Mangel an Gelegenheiten können unser Anstrengungen, uns über die Armut zu erheben, anscheinend zunehmen; die sogenannte vererbte Krankheit kann einen dem Anscheine nach in Banden halten und die Arbeit, die einem eigne fähige Freude sein sollte, in tägliches Leid verwandeln. Zwei scheinen die gegenwärtigen Umstände die Ursache des Unglücks zu sein, das unsern rechtmäßigen und ununterbrochenen Fortschritt auf den jährlichen Arbeitern ein Recht hat, die sogenannte vererbte Armut und der daraus hervorgehende Mangel an Gelegenheiten können unser Anstrengungen, uns über die Armut zu erheben, anscheinend zunehmen; die sogenannte vererbte Krankheit kann einen dem Anscheine nach in Banden halten und die Arbeit, die einem eigne fähige Freude sein sollte, in tägliches Leid verwandeln. 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## SELLING OF SECURITIES PRONOUNCED

Further Profit Taking on  
Price Bulges Is  
Apparent

Supporting orders were supplied in large volume at the opening of today's New York market as a result of the sharp reaction in yesterday's late trading.

Equipment continued in brisk demand, American Car & Foundry rising 3 points, American Locomotive 2 and Baldwin improving fractionally. DuPont, Canadian Pacific and United Alloy Steel opened 1 to 2½ points higher, but American Sugar Refining lost a point.

Investors, who had been on the buying with the result that considerable irregularity took place around the end of the first half hour.

S. Kresge jumped 4½ points to 566.

Wilson Company preferred stocks

rose 1 point, Baldwin, Federal

Light & Traction, Savage Arms,

Pullman, General Electric, Sears Roebuck and Atlantic Coast Line were among the score or so issues to sell a point or two above yesterday's final quotation. Standard Oil of New Jersey dropped 2 points, TideWater Oil 3½ and Mack Trucks, American Brake Shoe, United States Cast Iron Pipe and Maxwell Motors B a point or so.

Foreign exchanges opened 1 cent to 4½ points above the effect of the raising of the Bank of England's rediscount rate to 5 per cent, and recommendations for an early return to the gold standard by Reginald McKenna, former Chancellor.

### Temporary Rally

Curious cross currents of prices characterized many of the trading. Most stocks had their speculative well in hand, but profit-taking sales and sporadic bear selling cut into the quoted values of other stocks.

Raising of the American Locomotive and American Can stocks and the discontinuance of an extra dividend of \$10, payable quarterly, brought about a temporary rally in the industrial list.

The rally reflected later American Car & Foundry, jumping 4 points from its high, American Locomotive and Luddin Steel 3 each, and American Can, Texas Gulf Sulphur and Baldwin 2 each.

The rally offered better resistance to pressure, independent strength being shown by Baltimore & Ohio and Delaware & Hudson, each of which advanced 2½ points.

Federal Light & Traction scored 6 points to a record top at 146.

Call money advanced to 3½ per cent, then declined to 2½.

### Bond Prices Reactions

Reactions continued to predominate in today's bond trading, with increased selling pressure directed against railroad issues.

Losses of a point or so were recorded by New York Central, Seaboard adjustment, St. Norfolk & Western convertible 6s, "Katy" is Bad and Minneapolis & St. Louis refunding 5s.

Price movements in other parts of the list were irregular, in defiance of a point of Panic, the plateau of 3½, was maintained with an advance in Shelly Oil 6½s. Foreign and United States government obligations manifested an easier tone.

### OPINIONS DIFFER ON RESULTS OF ENGLISH BANK RATE ADVANCE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 5.—"Sterling exchange at present is in the same condition as the stock exchange when heavy bull accessions were occurring," the man said Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland bank, in an address here last night wherein he advocated Britain's return to the gold standard.

Mr. McKenna admitted frankly that the pound might at first experience "high rates for money." Nevertheless, while "he is not blind to the possibility and even the probability of many difficulties in the early days," he nevertheless held that the ultimate result would be favorable.

His main argument was that the world's gold output is more than the world's gold demand. This he interprets to mean that under the gold standard we must wait until the time to start rising prices, more active trade and increased employment."

The reverse of the picture is exhibited in a statement today published here by F. G. Mather, Middlesbrough, who fears "irreparable harm" even from the present bank rate rise, which it should be recalled has been attributed to the British Government's decision to favor an early return to the gold standard.

Mr. Mather says, "unless after the dissolution of the members of industry, favor capital at the expense of labor and enterprise."

### STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA REPORT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 5.—The Standard Oil Company of Indiana, making public today its financial statement for 1924, reports net earnings of \$407,788,000, up 10 per cent, and capital stock of \$223,756,238. Net earnings on invested capital, after all charges, including federal income taxes are recorded at 12.27 per cent, compared with 13.44 per cent the previous year.

The surplus account, divided into earned and capital surplus shows \$49,172,119 in the former, and \$59,379,968 in the latter on Dec. 31, 1924.

Plant investment totaled \$139,627,741, against which is set a depreciation reserve of \$40,031,323. Real estate holdings amounted to \$29,401,932.

Investments in other companies aggregated \$126,710,956. Profits for the last year totaled \$10,083,000, from which a net gain of \$10,000,000 and capital stock of \$223,756,238. Net earnings on invested capital, after all charges, including federal income taxes are recorded at 12.27 per cent, compared with 13.44 per cent the previous year.

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earnings on invested capital, after all charges, including federal income taxes are recorded at 12.27 per cent, compared with 13.44 per cent the previous year.

The Standard Oil of Indiana operates in 11 mid-western states.

**MONTREAL TRAMWAYS BONDS**

NEW YORK, March 5.—Alfred & Co., and Monte & Co. Inc., have issued \$7,000,000 Montreal Tramways Company general and refunding mortgage 5 per cent bonds, serial A, due April 1, 1941, which will be offered at \$85 and interest to yield more than 5.85 per cent. This financing is part of a plan of reorganization of the company by which its perpetual debentures will be replaced by a general mortgage bond issue, which, after 1941, will become the first mortgage.

**McROBY STORES SALES UP**

February sales of McRoby Stores were \$1,778,424, up 10 per cent, over January sales, which totalled \$1,635,947, a gain of \$159,822 over the corresponding period of 1924.

**MONON ORDERS CARS**

CHICAGO, March 5—Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville has ordered 500 box and 250 lumber cars from Pullman.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Sales	High	Low	Mar.	Last	Prev.	Close
100 Abitibi	60½	55½	66	60	58	58
4200 Air Reduc.	106½	104	105	105½	104	104
4100 Am. Can.	120	117	120	117	116	116
500 Alaska Junc.	15	13	15	13	13	13
100 AA Cables	120½	120	120½	120	120	120
100 Am. Ch.	88	84	88	84	84	84
3800 Allis-Ch.	150	145	150	145	145	145
500 Am. Ch. 192	18½	18	18½	18	18	18
400 Am. Cr. 52½	51½	51	51	51	51	51
200 Am. Cr. 52½	51½	51	51	51	51	51
100 Am. Bosch.	38½	35	38½	35	35	35
24700 Am. Can.	180	178	180	178	178	178
3800 Am. Ch.	100	98	100	98	98	98
100 Am. Ch. 192	18½	18	18½	18	18	18
500 Am. Ch. 192	18½	18	18½	18	18	18
400 Am. Cr. 52½	51½	51	51	51	51	51
200 Am. Cr. 52½	51½	51	51	51	51	51
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100 Am. Ch. 192	18½	18	18½	18	18	18
500 Am. Ch. 192	18½					

## TELEPHONE'S INCOME \$11.31 SHARE IN 1924

Percentage on Stock About  
Same as 1923—Capital  
Increase in View

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has issued a report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, showing net income of \$11,312,221 after charges and federal taxes, equivalent to \$11.31 a share on the \$805,000 average amount of stock outstanding during the year. This compares with \$16,692,181 or \$11.35 a share, on the \$76,964,600 average amount of stock in 1923.

Interest charges took \$16,573,041, 20 per cent more than last year. Dividend charges were given at \$7,643,827, an increase of \$7,643,827 over 1923, a 12 per cent improvement for the period. A dividend of the greater capital stock now outstanding is \$20,125.69, the company apportioned \$20,000,000 for contingencies and carried a remainder of \$17,128,094 to surplus. The total surplus appears as \$127,235.51.

The report further shows 345,166 stockholders of record, of which it calls the largest number of any corporation in the world, one-sixth of whom are Bell System employees owning an average of nine shares each.

There is now one Bell-owned or Bell-connected telephone for every seven persons in the United States according to the report. A total of 15,006,550 Bell systems were at a 21 per cent higher rate than in 1923, the daily average being 45,000 calls.

### Capital Increase

Directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company will ask stockholders to authorize a \$500,000,000 increase in its capitalization at their annual meeting here March 20, according to the report, to provide for further growth of the company's issue of additional capital stock as some future date. However, no new stock offering is contemplated in 1925. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1924, compares as follows:

### ASSETS

	1924	1923
Net ass'ts & etc. . . . .	\$1,203,671,574	\$1,026,822,929
Less cos. . . . .	37,257,550	37,257,550
Telephones . . . . .	5,666,478	5,666,478
Office & gen. exp. . . . .	46,748,297	46,748,297
Cap. inv. . . . .	62,218,580	62,218,580
Emp. etc. . . . .	46,124,455	46,124,455
Real estate, etc. . . . .	140,557,842	140,557,842
Build. & eqpt. . . . .	25,217,740	25,217,740
Cash . . . . .	23,531,000	23,531,000
Adv. & rets. . . . .	12,295,581	12,295,581
Total . . . . .	1,308,702	1,308,702
Cap. stock instl. . . . .	888,478,100	888,478,100
4% ec't brds. . . . .	7,643,827	7,643,827
4% ev'g brds. . . . .	2,583,000	2,583,000
5% ec't brds. . . . .	5,343,000	5,343,000
6% WTC brds. . . . .	9,900,000	9,900,000
5% ec't brds. . . . .	7,29,500	7,29,500
6% ec't brds. . . . .	7,26,000	7,26,000
6% ec't brds. . . . .	9,023,690	9,023,690
6% ec't brds. . . . .	5,29,900	5,29,900
6% gold mts. . . . .	19,983,134	19,983,134
Div. & tax acrd. . . . .	8,686,620	8,686,620
Accts. pay. . . . .	21,075,660	21,075,660
Emp. & rets. . . . .	1,000,000	6,000,000
R&D accntn. . . . .	91,75,329	91,75,329
Surplus . . . . .	127,235,550	127,235,550
Total . . . . .	1,308,702	1,308,702

\*0,000 omitted.

Chairman J. B. Thayer of American Telephone & Telegraph Company in remarks to stockholders in the annual report says in part:

Treating this company and its associated companies as a whole, the percentage available for interest, dividends and surplus to book cost of property and equipment has been customarily in 1924 was almost exactly that same in 1914.

Your attention is particularly called to this fact so that the rate adjustments of your associated companies as a whole may be understood in their proper light, namely, adjustments of rates to the present value of the dollar rather than increases in the percentage of net earnings on property that has been customarily in the past. The only exceptions are in those few places where rates even before the war were not adequate.

### Dividend Outlook

The delay usually attendant upon the consideration of a proceeding for an increase in telephone rates occasionally creates a period in the history of an associated company during which its earnings do not adequately meet its full dividend requirements.

During such periods, the companies usually continue their dividends at their regular rates in the expectation that their earnings will return to a normal basis, and until ultimately the sums taken from surplus to make up these deficits will be restored.

Such an expectation is reasonable. The capitalization of your associated companies is so conservative that a fair return upon the value of their property always affords earnings in excess of dividend requirements. This fact also justified our confidence that in the cases where rate adjustments are now pending will be satisfactorily concluded in due course.

During 1924 there were four of our associates which paid dividends in part out of accumulated earnings. Other associated companies did not distribute in 1924 on their earnings, as far as a whole our associated companies more than earned their dividends in 1924, and made additions to surplus.

### Return of 5 Per Cent

The assets of your company are carried on its books at a value which is, without question, much less than their real value. In this statement that the dividend of 9 per cent does not represent a return of more than 5 per cent upon the value of the company's property less the amount of its debt.

Income account for 1924 compares as follows:

Div. rec. . . . .

Int. & other inc. . . . .

Op. rev. inc. . . . .

Ex. tax & dep. . . . .

Net earn. . . . .

Interest . . . . .

Dividends . . . . .

Balances . . . . .

Approv. for conting. . . . .

Surplus . . . . .

Investment securities . . . . .

Stocks . . . . .

Bid Ask . . . . .

Int. See Tr. Am. Inc. . . . .

Int. See Tr. Am. Inc. . . . .

Massachusetts Inv. Tr. . . . .

American Chain Stores . . . . .

Am. American Elect. Railways . . . . .

BONDS . . . . .

Int. See Tr. Am. Inc. . . . .

Int. See Tr. Am. Inc. . . . .

Northern Indiana Gas . . . . .

Hudson, Stone & Co. and the Middle West Utilities Corporation are offering \$1,000,000 Northern Gas & Electric Company Class A 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock at \$85 per share, to yield 7.10 per cent.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

	High	Low	High	Low
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## News of Freemasonry

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

London, Feb. 16  
THE SUPREME Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons has just granted 13 charters for new chapters, three of which will meet in London, and of the remaining 10, one each at Ilford, Farnborough, Portsmouth, Salford, Barnsley-in-Furness, Abertillery, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Brighton, Sheffield, and Swinton. This of course, is a splendid testimony to the persistent interest of those who have been admitted into the craft. It is also pleasing to note that the Grand Chapter of England has accorded recognition to the Grand Chapters of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has been admitted to membership of the Wellesley Lodge, No. 1899, which meets at Wellington College. This is one of the constituent lodges of the province over which he rules as Provincial Grand Master. In that office, he is, ipso facto, a member of every lodge in that province, but in this instance he has preferred to enter the lodge in the same way as any other joining member, having his subscription in the ordinary course and becoming eligible for the chair of the lodge, just as any member.

There were two interesting lodge consecrations in London recently, one a public school lodge, the Old Cranleighan, No. 4880, and the other the Tekton (the Greek word for carpenter) in connection with the Carpenters' Company, one of the livery companies of the City of London. The Cranleigh school is this year celebrating the diamond jubilee of its foundation. It is one of the great

Woodard foundation, an early organization of secondary education, intended to provide religious instruction and training for the great middle class or classes.

Considerable interest is being evinced by Freemasons in the repair of St. Paul's Cathedral, although no official steps to identify the craft with any scheme for its preservation have yet been possible, and may not be taken. The subject is one which should have a special attraction for Freemasons and especially for those who belong to the province of Oxfordshire. Although it is debatable whether Sir Christopher Wren was really a Masonic initiate, the balance, if not of evidence, at least of opinion, is in the affirmative. It is asserted, although proof is lacking, that he alternately with the first Duke of Richmond, was an unofficial Grand Master of English Freemasonry before the Grand Lodge of England was formed in 1717. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, many of whom were acknowledged Freemasons, and, of course, Wren's connection with Oxford is too well known and authenticated to need more than the mere mention of the chair of the lodge, just as any member.

The continued rust into the ranks of Masonry is still causing much concern to the brethren, although it is by no means a new problem that, also, is very striking is the devotion of so many men of influence in all sections of society to the Masonic cause. It is a very common thing to see men of wealth and position, who have 50 years or more of Masonic service to their credit, still attending regularly at their lodge and chapter meetings.

## Air Traffic Notes

London, Feb. 21  
From Monitor Bureau

THE first passenger airplane, the A. K. L., constructed by Soviet Russia is now in service. It is fitted with a 160 horsepower engine, is painted dark blue (the fuselage made in Russia) and carries five passengers at 150 kilometers per hour. The machine is being used on the Moscow-Nijni-Novgorod routes. The number of projected services in Russia is multiplying rapidly. Thus one is proposed between Bokhara and Khiva, another between Tashkent and Aksu on the Chinese frontier. A third is between Charkov and Moscow, which towns are already linked up in the case of Moscow with Nijni-Novgorod, and Konigsberg (all-the-year-service) and in the case of Charkov with Odessa (summer service only). There is also regular service to Teheran, the capital of Persia, and recently experimental flights were carried out from Tashkent, the capital of Turkistan, to Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan. During this flight, a distance of 620 miles, the airplane crossed the Hindu Kush range at a height of 20,500 feet. How many of the projected routes will ultimately be put into operation is doubtful.

The German firm of Junkers is to establish three air services in the Argentine. The first is from Buenos Aires to Bahia Blanca and Comodore Rivadavia; the second from Buenos Aires to Asuncion, and the third from Buenos Aires to Montevideo. Meanwhile, several aeroclubs have been formed, and a considerable number of civilian pilots, including lady, have already taken their international pilot certificates. The machines used in the majority of cases were Curtiss.

Air "joy-riding" is now a recognized form of sport in Great Britain, carried on chiefly by former officers. During last season—computed as running from January to October, inclusively—not less than \$2,000 "joy-riders" were engaged in flying more than 160,000 people paid to witness the flying. In one day, a single three-seater airplane took 260 people up for short flights, and altogether more than 2400 hours were flown in flights usually of not more than a few minutes' duration. The machines and engines used are all of war-time production. Since 1922 they have come under the supervision of the Air Ministry and have to be inspected at intervals to insure that they are fit for flying.

Denmark and Poland have just concluded an aviation convention on similar lines to those already concluded between Denmark and other countries. The negotiations have been carried on in Copenhagen between the Polish ministers and the director of the transit department of the Polish Foreign Office on the one hand and several Danish officials on the other. The reason for Poland wishing to conclude a convention of this nature is a desire on the part of that country to establish connection with the Scandinavian aviation system. It is proposed to establish, during 1925, a hydroplane connection between Copenhagen and Danzig.

GERMAN AIDS NORMAL SCHOOLS  
PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence)—The normal school at Ashland, Ore., will be reopened, and will be equipped with a mill for its support and maintenance has been passed by the Legislature. The Senate approved a bill allowing \$145,000 for the establishment of a training school at Independence in connection with the state normal school at Salem.

A part of the money will be set aside for the erection of the Amsterdam and Batavia memorials in honor of the first successful flight made some weeks ago by Van der Hoop.

The Japanese Government is organizing a flight from Tokyo to Paris

and London to be undertaken later on in the current year. The route followed is to be the same as that taken by the French airmen, Leutze and Pellegrin d'Orfeuille last summer.

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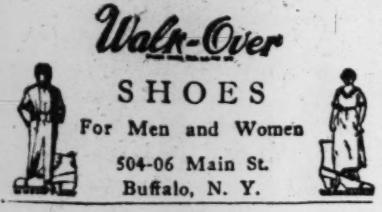
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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## EDITORIALS

In his inaugural address yesterday President Coolidge definitely defined and outlined those national policies which he purposes to follow.

### President Coolidge's Platform

In his clear declarations there was nothing to surprise or disillusion those who have marked his course during the months in which he has served as President of the United States by right of succession. But his courageous and forceful analysis of world conditions, and his keen appreciation of domestic problems, so clearly expressed in his speech delivered immediately after his recommitment to the task imposed upon him by the American people, may be taken as indicative of a continuing, if not indeed a still firmer purpose to maintain, in every branch of the federal Government, a strict adherence to the fundamentals of constitutional democracy.

It is seldom that there has been so clearly expressed as by the President the inherent right of sovereign people to enjoy the fruits of their own industry. Mr. Coolidge has no extravagant conception of the asserted right of the governing power to deplete by waste the wealth of the governed. He expressed, convincingly with unusual clarity, his interpretation of economic problems which have appeared to many to be abstruse and perplexing. Analyzed in the revealing light which his logic spread upon them, they do not appear unsolvable. And one is inclined to the conviction that when Mr. Coolidge announces that economy and conservation will be practiced in all departments of the federal institution, the effects will be felt in a substantial reduction of the tax burden upon individual and collective industry. "Economy," he observed, "is idealism in its most practical form."

Those who have insisted that the United States should accept larger responsibilities in the conduct of affairs in countries beyond the seas will not be greatly reassured by what the President had to say along that line, if they had assumed that this good work could be done only through a closer alliance with friendly world powers. "While we can look with a great deal of pleasure upon what we have done abroad," he said, "we must remember that our continued success in that direction depends upon what we do at home." He sees no inviolable pledge to abstain from war in treaties and international law codes while peoples are disadvantageously affected by economic conditions which deny them equal opportunities to enjoy the fruits of their own efforts.

But he observes that there is one element, which he regards as more important than all the rest, without which there can be no hope of permanent peace. That element, he said, "lies in the heart of humanity. Unless the desire for peace be cherished there, unless this fundamental and only natural source of brotherly love be cultivated to its highest degree, all artificial efforts will be in vain. Peace will come when there is realization that only under a reign of law, based on righteousness and supported by the religious conviction of the brotherhood of man, can there be any hope of a complete and satisfying life. Parchment will fail, the sword will fail, it is only the spiritual nature of man that can be triumphant."

A nation's destinies are safe in the keeping of the man who, speaking as President Coolidge spoke yesterday, in the audible presence of what was perhaps the greatest multitude that was ever assembled, thus voluntarily committed himself. The strife and contentions of partisan politics seem petty and sordid when bared in so universal a light.

Announcement by the Canadian Government that a contract had been entered into with Sir William Peterson under which, in return for annual payments of \$1,300,000, he will establish and operate a fleet of ten steamships carrying freight and passengers between the Dominion and Great Britain and other countries of the Empire, has provoked hostile criticism on the part of some Canadians, who see in this action the beginning of a policy that may injuriously affect existing shipping interests. As against the subsidy arrangement, it is urged that the Canadian trade is already well supplied with a good and regular shipping service, and that so far as freight carriers, or "tramp steamships," as they are called, are concerned, there is an oversupply that can be chartered on very favorable terms. It is further urged that, in paying public funds to a new steamship line, the Government is increasing competition with its own vessels and those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, which will necessarily lose considerable traffic to the new transportation agency.

The grounds on which the subsidy is to be paid, that the additional service will promote the Canadian export trade and benefit the grain growers by a possible reduction in ocean freight rates, are worthy ones, but it remains to be demonstrated that the results will justify the considerable amounts that will be paid while the subsidy is continued. Carriers are not the chief factor in increasing exports. Markets must be found, and in competing for the world's trade keen competition will be met from other industrial lands. Canadian manufacturers are demanding higher protective tariff rates, claiming that they cannot compete with the cheaper products of the United States and Europe. If they cannot compete in their own country, where they are now protected by rather stiff tariff rates, it would appear to be an illusion that they can undersell those same countries in neutral markets, even with a shade lower freight rates.

The progressive members of the Canadian Parliament, representing largely the farmers of the western provinces, are demanding a reduction in the tariff taxes. They are not likely to be appeased by promises of better prices for their grain that possibly may be had through reduced freight charges, and it is asserted that

such reduction would in reality benefit most the foreign buyers of Canada's products. Once the Government has embarked upon an adventure into federal aid to industry, the consequences may be that the farmers, in turn, will demand that they, too, shall be subsidized.

Out of the new treaty just concluded between Russia and Japan, discussion of a Pan-Asiatic movement has revived.

To ignore the possibility of such a development is to overlook the significance of the rising racial consciousness of the East, and the increasing discontent with certain Western policies. Such oversight, of course, is neither possible nor safe. But to accept the forecasts of those alarmists, who now, as always, are ready to trot out, at the slightest pretext, the portents of disaster is equally dangerous, for it involves the sacrifice of that calm view which will lead to the inauguration of truly adequate policies.

Japan, it is true, has fared disadvantageously at the hands of Western powers during the last three years. The abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the fortification of the Singapore naval base, and the exclusion law of the United States, all appeared to the popular mind of Japan, in the nature of rebuffs. These facts contributed to the success of the Russo-Japanese negotiations. It may be said, moreover, that Japan at the present time has concentrated its diplomatic attention upon the Asiatic world. The Japanese public has urged this policy, and the treaty with Russia is its first fruitage.

There is no denying the further fact that many groups in Japan are vociferously shouting for the establishment of a Pan-Asiatic movement as the next step in Japan's Eastern advance. Particularly among the liberal student groups in Japan—a class whose authority is more significant than in Western nations—such a movement would be heralded with great enthusiasm and it would be received similarly by like student groups in China.

But, at present, it is exceedingly unlikely that Japan can afford to go further with the Pan-Asiatic enterprise. There is a good bit of glamour in the prospect. But glamour does not constitute one of Japan's vital needs. Trade, however, does. And trade prosperity in Japan is too inseparably bound up with the West—particularly with the United States—to sidetrack so enterprising a nation in an undertaking that, inevitably, would strike at that prosperity. The business men of Japan, doubtless, will see to it that their accounts are not threatened by the lure of Asiatic alliances.

The Russo-Japanese Treaty, however, furnishes Japan with a trading point in the chancelleries of the West. Japan, in agreement with Russia, is in an enviable position so far as Asia is concerned. This position, it is safe to say, will be utilized to strengthen Japanese diplomacy among those Western powers with whom Japan wishes to continue to do business.

Japan's shift to the East may be called, at present, a temporary development. Whether or not it becomes the permanent basis of Japan's foreign policy depends, of course, on the treatment which Japan receives at the hands of Western nations. Should future occurrences make it apparent to the Japanese that continued advances to the nations of the West are diplomatically futile, then they might more than possibly turn themselves seriously to the task of assuming leadership in Asia.

A Pan-Asiatic movement, though it may not be upon the immediate horizon, is, nevertheless, a possibility. Its development would strike at the permanency of world peace. The responsibility for determining this course in Asiatic affairs rests squarely upon the nations of the Occident, who may choose now whether they propose to follow, in their dealing with Oriental peoples, a policy of coercion which is likely to lead to strife or a policy of co-operation which may be expected to bring final understanding.

How could Germany's improved situation, both at home and abroad, be better demonstrated than by the political characters of the men mentioned as candidates for the succession to President Friedrich Ebert? Neither faction is prepared to nominate an extremist. Each side is looking for

a man as near the political center of gravity, that is, stability, as possible. The Presidency of Herr Ebert was, of course, an outcome of the revolution that followed the military defeat. It expressed the revolt against the Kaiser and the militarists. Only a Social Democrat was advanced enough to emphasize Germany's decision to turn a new leaf and to do it with vim. Fortunately it hit upon a man of the wisdom and balance of Friedrich Ebert.

But despite his success and the personal esteem he won in office from all parties and all nations, no other Social-Democrat is now considered likely to succeed him. If the German voters were in a discontented, rebellious mood, the politicians who select candidates would try to capitalize that sentiment with an extremist. Instead the parties of the Left, the Republicans, have for some time practically agreed to unite on Dr. Wilhelm Marx, a suave, gentle-voiced Burgomaster of the Rhine Valley, who represents the popular wing of the Roman Catholic Center Party, that is, the most moderate kind of a Republican that could be found. He has already been Premier and represents the thought of conciliation, both among the classes at home and among nations abroad.

Likewise in the other camp there is no immediate prospect of running a scion of one of the royal houses for President—neither a Hohenzollern nor a Wittelsbach, nor even a general or an admiral. The day for attracting votes by trumpets and drums seems to be over, at least for the time being. Both the Prussian ex-Crown Prince and the Bavarian have adherents who some day hope to see them elected head of the state in the style of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte as a preparation for a restoration of the imperial throne, but both have to wait. Admiral

Tirpitz is another unrepentant militarist who would like nothing better than to become a candidate for the Presidency, as a stop-gap to a restoration, but he is now wholly unsuitable. There was a time when a candidacy of Marshal von Hindenburg would have swept Germany, but he, too, is today out of consideration. Not even one of the civilian leaders of the National Party is favored to lead the Conservative and Monarchist cause. General von Ludendorff is, of course, quite "impossible."

Like the Republicans, the Monarchs go as far toward the Center as they can to select their man. They may choose the present Premier, Dr. Hans Luther, who belongs to no party, and who has served as Minister of Finance in several "Republican" cabinets, but who now has under him a number of "Nationalist" ministers in his own Cabinet. No man could be more "moderate," but he may prefer to keep his present position, rather than risk a setback in a national poll. Another candidate mentioned is former Vice-Chancellor Jarres, who belongs to the "People's Party," which is the political expression of organized "big business." Here again the tendency is distinctly toward the Center.

Whoever is nominated by either side, the contest is likely to be fought on the old economic lines, organized capital against organized labor, rather than over foreign policy or even internal political organization. The Republic is not now at stake and, whoever wins, the German course in international affairs is not likely to be much changed. But to placate France and to avoid giving to her nationalists a pretext for agitation, Germany would be wise to choose a Republican such as Dr. Marx.

In an address recently delivered in Baltimore at the Commemoration Day exercises at Johns Hopkins University, Owen D. Young, who was one of the committee of experts which formulated the Dawes reparation plan, diverged slightly from

### Is There an Aristocracy of Culture?

his subject of his prescribed topic to express his views regarding the present tendencies of American colleges. "May I say in passing," he is quoted as having remarked, "that I have no patience with that so-called culture which fears its own eclipse through the establishment in our colleges of schools of business or other schools of special inquiry and service." With this groundwork somewhat broadly laid, he

lets me say to them who oppose such undertakings that much of the imagination and idealism which have inspired the art and literature of previous generations have, in this, forsaken the fields of cultural idleness for those of effective activity and practical service. I make no defense of this diversion of imaginative thought directly to practical fields. I only state the fact. Supporting as I do the great benefit of cultural education as a foundation for all special training, I defend the special school which seeks the more direct and practical results as one in this generation fit to reside in a cultural community with a right to be heard, even in the great society of scholars where honorary degrees are conferred.

What Mr. Young had to say is interestingly contrasted with a statement made by Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, in an address delivered on the same day before the Yale alumni. In discussing, among other problems of the university, that of the lack of housing facilities at Yale and the consequent necessity of limiting the enrollment of freshmen students, Dr. Angell announced that no son of a Yale graduate would be refused admission to the college under the freshman class limitation, if able to pass the examinations.

Probably it will be generally conceded that every university, through its executive officers and boards, has the right to determine the qualifications, and, broadly speaking, the personnel, of its student body. But can it reasonably be claimed that the son of an alumnus of a college possesses personal qualifications that entitle him to share in benefits denied to boys otherwise as acceptable? The average American does not easily adapt himself to the theory that there exists, or that there should be set up, an aristocracy of culture. He regards his as the land of equal opportunity, in which many of the so-called laws of hereditary right and hereditary excellence have been annulled.

### Editorial Notes

Certain insidious beliefs seem to find entry into world consciousness every now and then in such a way that undoubtedly they help to produce highly undesirable results. Such, for example, during the war period were the aggressive suggestions from many sources which aroused on both sides anything but peaceful sentiments. Similarly today a subtle campaign is apparently being waged with a view to impressing upon thought the words, "the next war." On every hand, even in sermons and during ordinary conversations, this phrase appears as if "the next war" could not possibly be averted. But why should there be a next war? If half the effort that is being put into the campaign to foist this suggestion upon the world could be employed to help maintain peace, something worth while would be in process of accomplishment. "The next war" must never break out! That is the best solution to all the problems that it would bring in its train.

In his words of welcome to John Barrymore, who recently arrived in London and who was a guest the other day at a luncheon by the Lyceum Club, Sir Frank Benson touched upon an aspect of the actor's life which could easily escape attention. "We shall all sing hymns of hope," he said, "if the artists of both our great nations unite in shaping a new world after the agonies of war." And Mr. Barrymore in answer declared that he felt it was a great privilege that actors might help in any slight degree the relations between the two countries. It is not necessary, however, to be an actor to take part in this arousing of friendly sentiment between England and America. For equally their audiences can give assistance. Let the earnest desire to gain a right understanding of each other be present in the thought of either nation, and the two will be drawn closer together automatically.

## The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

By A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Even the reopening of Parliament has been unable to remove the political lethargy which lies over the land. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has returned from his trip to the West Indies. Mr. Winston Churchill has sent an important note to Paris about the conditions of repayment of the French war debt. The Free Traders are trying to raise a storm about Mr. Stanley Baldwin's "Safety of Industry" proposal. The right wing of the Conservatives is planning to revive interest in the reform of the House of Lords. But public opinion refuses to respond.

Perhaps it is because people are tired of electoral excitements and hope at last for a trial of Mr. Bonar Law's prescription of "tranquillity." Perhaps it is because experience of office has convinced the idealists of the Labor Party that the attainment of the millennium by legislative means is far more difficult than they had realized. But whatever the cause, the only subject which seems likely to stir the political depths is the proposal of the Conservative back benches to remodel the rules under which the trade unions can make a political levy on their members, and even in this connection the strongest efforts are being made to prevent things coming to a head.

So much for the surface of the ocean of politics. Underneath that surface, and in more thoughtful circles, a great deal of attention is being given to the whole series of issues which have been raised by the drafting of the Geneva Protocol.

Opinion is now practically unanimous that this protocol cannot be accepted in anything like its present form. It would compel nations to submit every dispute in which they are involved, even those affecting their vital interests and security, to compulsory arbitration. And it would bind them, if any nation should go to war, contrary to its terms, automatically to take economic, naval and military action to compel it both to submit to arbitration and to comply with an award.

Arbitration offers an excellent method of dealing with international disputes. Nations may at times feel it necessary to threaten, even declare, war to compel other nations to comply with the canons of international right, as happened in 1914 and in 1917. But it is often unpractical to expect nations, and especially democratic nations, to intrust the final decision of these matters, especially of the question of peace or war, to any other tribunal than their own parliaments.

The protocol contains some very ingenious proposals at international arbitration, but its attempt to end war by making its procedure compulsory on all signatories under threat of war, is felt to be clearly unworkable. There is little doubt that Mr. Austen Chamberlain will announce at the meeting of the Council of Geneva in March that the solution of the problem will have to be found on amended lines.

The discussion of the protocol has had one curious effect. It has brought British public opinion appreciably nearer to the American point of view about the Covenant of the League. In the British Empire, as in Europe, the Covenant was accepted as part of the treaties of peace without any general opposition. The intense and searching criticism to which it was subjected in the United States had no parallel over here.

The debate over the protocol, however, has made people consider seriously for the first time what obligations they have assumed under the Covenant really are. And the result has been that they are beginning to want to make the same kind of reservations to the Covenant as were proposed in the United States Senate but not accepted.

## The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

Rome, March 5. The negotiations which opened last December for the conclusion of a trade agreement between Italy and Germany show no signs of progress and are believed to be altogether suspended, until there is a change to bring them to a conclusion. The main difficulty which makes further negotiations impossible lies in the absence of a regular German customs tariff. Trade between Italy and Germany is now regulated by the modus vivendi concluded in January last, which expires at the end of this month, when it is believed it will be replaced by a full trade agreement. It is now hinted that the arrangement may be extended until Germany's new customs tariff is ready, when negotiations for a proper commercial treaty will be resumed.

A bold and ambitious project for connecting the three most important trade centers of northern Italy—Milan, Genoa and Turin—has been conceived by Signor Giovanni Agnelli, the chairman of the Fiat Cars Company, and by Signor Guarino, who controls the Italian artificial silk industry. They have submitted their plan to Signor Mussolini who, it is said, has warmly approved it. The idea is to connect the three towns by a new electric railway. Trains would run at such a speed that it would be possible to go from one town to the other in less than an hour, while today the ordinary trains take over three hours. The fastest speed recorded heretofore is 120 kilometers an hour, but the new trains could easily cover 180 kilometers an hour.

Trains would at first be scheduled to run once every hour, and later, on at every quarter of an hour, and the promoters of the plan have already laid down the rates. These would be fifty lire, to be gradually reduced to only ten lire. In addition to these railway lines, it is also intended to build special motor roads to link the three towns so as to further increase the traffic. At the same time a similar line will be built linking Rome with the northern industrial area. A great expense would be involved to attain this object and many technical difficulties would have to be overcome, but the plan, once it is carried into execution, few other countries could enjoy a greater opportunity to expand their trade than Italy.

Gradually and unobtrusively Rome is increasing her public gardens for a constantly increasing population. The absence of gardens has often been lamented, but now such spaces available are being rapidly transformed into parks. It is hoped that in two or three years green trees will be abundant and sufficient to satisfy everyone. Villa Borghese, which still remains a virtual ideal, has been given special care: the grass here is trimmed and large stretches of open plain until now given up to sport are being planted and cared for. Another park which is rising up quickly is on the space between San Giovanni Laterano and Santa Croce. The neighborhood of the Colosseum which provided a bare sight has also been planted with cypresses and other trees, greatly improving the general outlook.

## Letters to the Editor

Editorial contributions are welcome, but the editor does not guarantee to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

## A Method of Furthering Education

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: May I have space to say a word in regard to the gifts of funds to colleges by various men and women. Such funds are generally left to the colleges perhaps for the purpose of purchasing instruments, building laboratories, etc., or for repairs and upkeep of the grounds. They are usually left with the intent of furthering education, but would not such endowments be better able to serve their purpose if some of them were left in such a way that they would be obtainable by the public as college tuition, or combined tuition and expense fees? They might be left out, I mean, at a moderate rate of interest to those who are in need of financial aid, to enable them to obtain a college education.

The average student who desires to go to college is unable to born and money in banks because he is under age and has no way of placing securities for the loan. If he has to spend his time working while at college he may not give sufficient time to his studies, and consequently is likely not to get all that is possible out of them. Again, if he earns the necessary money before he goes to college, his former education will not be fresh in his mind, and he will rapidly be getting beyond the age which seems most desirable to most companies for beginners.

I do not propose that the wealthier people be made to pay for the less fortunate boy's education. I simply wish to suggest that those who have the money to give make a fund whereby the poor boy's problems of obtaining an education will be simplified by enabling him to get it first and pay for it afterward with the help of the knowledge he gains.

Longmeadow, Mass.

"Essentials of Dependable Peacemaking" To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: The editorial recently published under the caption "Essentials of Dependable Peacemaking" appeals to me as the voice of one crying in the wilderness" of human thought. It refreshes one's vigor for daily work to know how important to world harmony is the unity of the English-speaking races and how far this ideal is being realized in the minutes of the world's affairs.

When history is written and taught in its true light, it will become commonly known that the sinister and malicious motives which attempted to destroy those pilgrims, who saw the vision of the necessity of individual righteousness in place of pharisaical cleanliness, only compelled them to found institutions far more powerful than the ones controlled by those who would continue the policy of hate to that which is superior.

It will become commonly known that the agencies directed animosity, suspicion, ignorance and prejudice against them, it is an inspiration to contemplate the possibility for which millions are now able to accomplish through the friendship of the United States and the British Empire, as a foundation for world peace.

Stampaugh, Mich.

R. G. N.